



# **H2DI Overview and Preliminary Demand Support Program**

NOVEMBER 2024

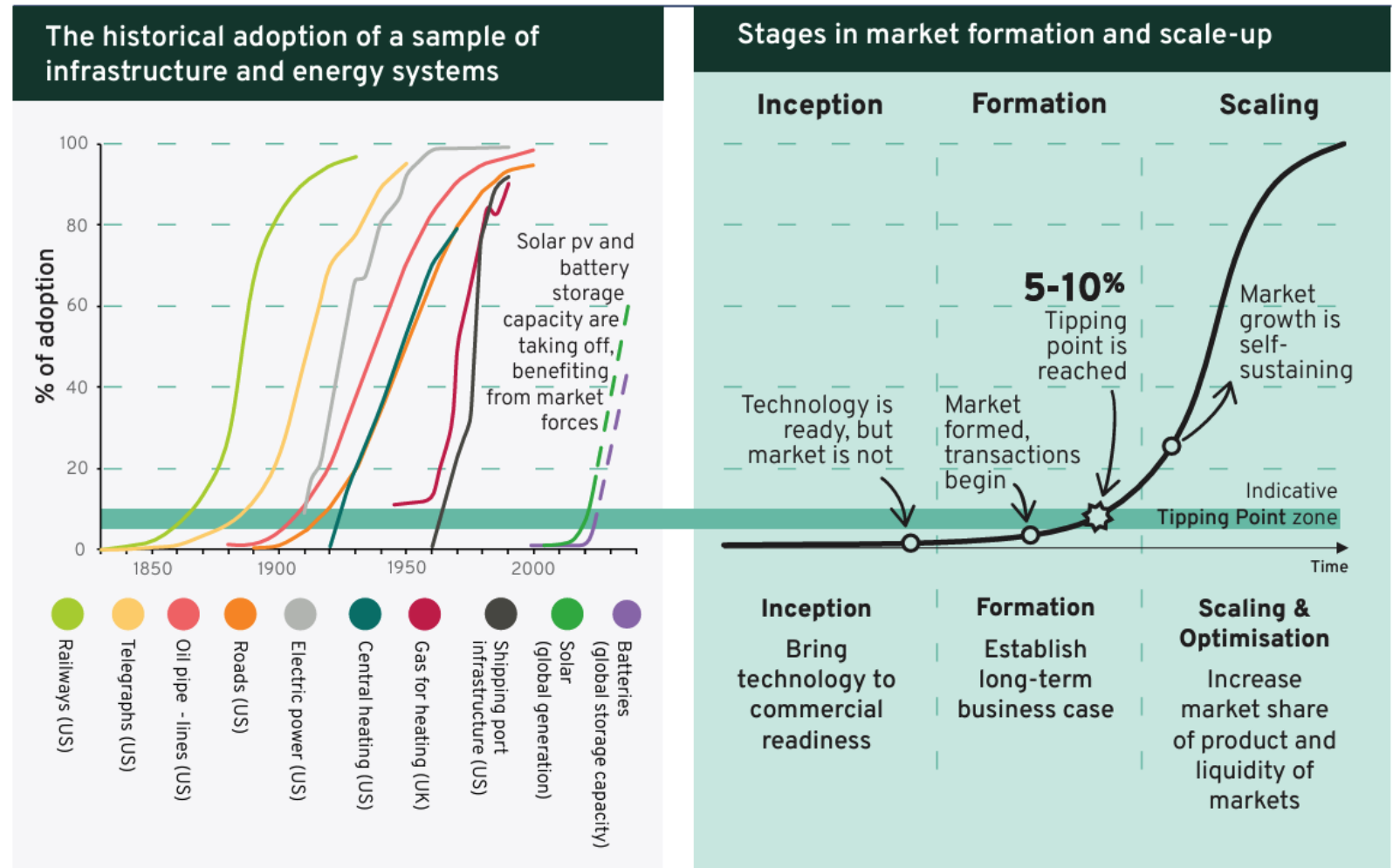
AMMONIA ENERGY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE

# The Role of Demand in Clean Commodity Markets

# The Hard Truths of Nascent Markets

## It's all about Getting to the Tipping Point

- The trajectory for new technologies and early-stage markets is well established
- Once the tipping point has been reached, market demand for new technologies drives the costs of the technology lower, driving further demand for the technology, creating a self-sustaining market momentum
- Yet the toolkit to buy-down and speed-up the path to the Tipping Point is still under-development.
- Globally, governments and industry are innovating to create new approaches to buy-down and speed-up the S-Curve



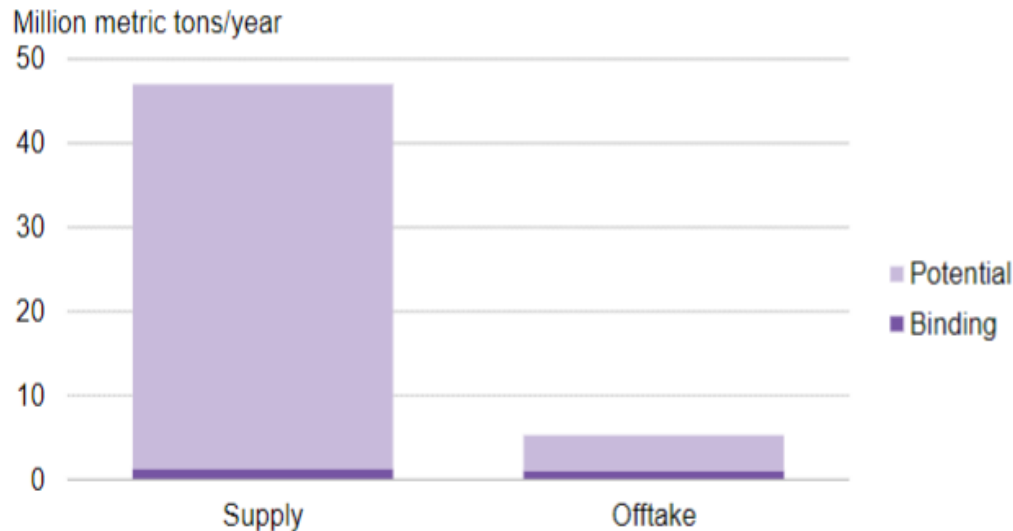
Source: Mission Possible Partnership, *Unleashing Market Forces to Scale Green Industry: The Role of Green Market Makers*

# Bankable demand is a key ingredient needed to move nascent markets forward, and we see this in the clean hydrogen market

Only ~10% of announced clean hydrogen supply have found potential buyers

To reach Final Investment Decision, investors require offtake agreements and financeable project structures

## Low-carbon hydrogen supply and offtake by 2030



Source: BloombergNEF. Note: Data as of Sept. 29, 2023. The database only includes projects of over 20 megawatts or 2,800 metric tons/year of capacity. Potential offtake includes letters of intent, heads of terms, memorandums of understanding, and unspecified offtake agreements disclosed in news.

“ Today, investments in production outpace offtake, and **many offtakers are hesitant to sign long-term contracts.**”

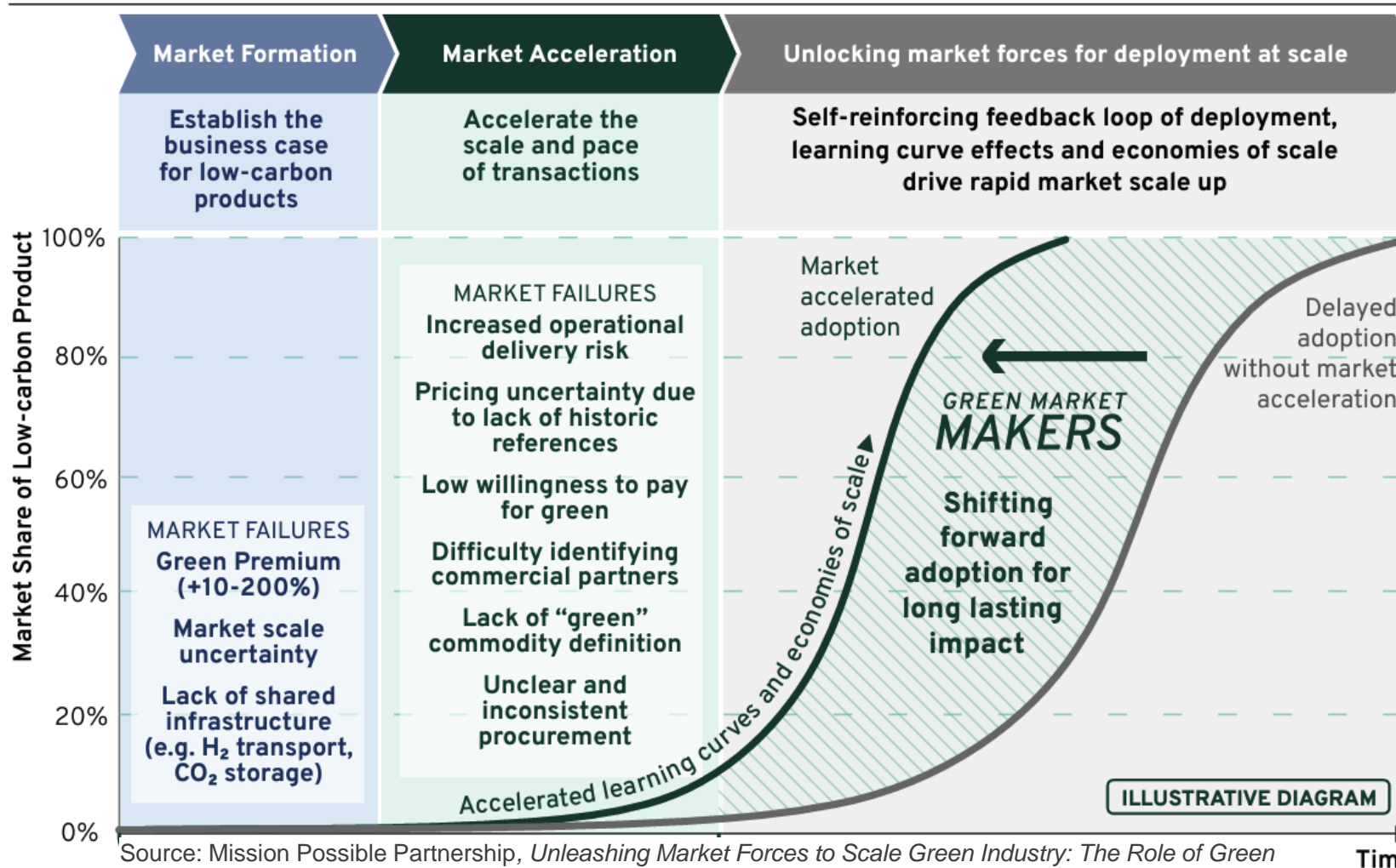
Hydrogen Council

“ Demand is the key bottleneck limiting the scale up of the hydrogen industry in the near term”

Bloomberg  
NEW ENERGY FINANCE

# Friction on the Demand-Side Isn't One Dimensional

Nascent markets suffer from a variety of challenges, each of which requires a different remedy



# Government and Industry Support for the Demand Side is Emerging

## 1. Corporate Purchasing Targets and Pledges

81



81 members have set purchasing commitments for low-emissions steel and cement

98



98 members have made 120 commitments collectively across sectors, including shipping, aviation, cement, steel, trucking, and aluminum

## 2. Voluntary Buyers Platforms

450+ members



## 3. Government Demand Support



H2DI/DOE

Funding for Hydrogen-based programs

\$2B

European Hydrogen Bank

\$2B

UK H2 Business Model

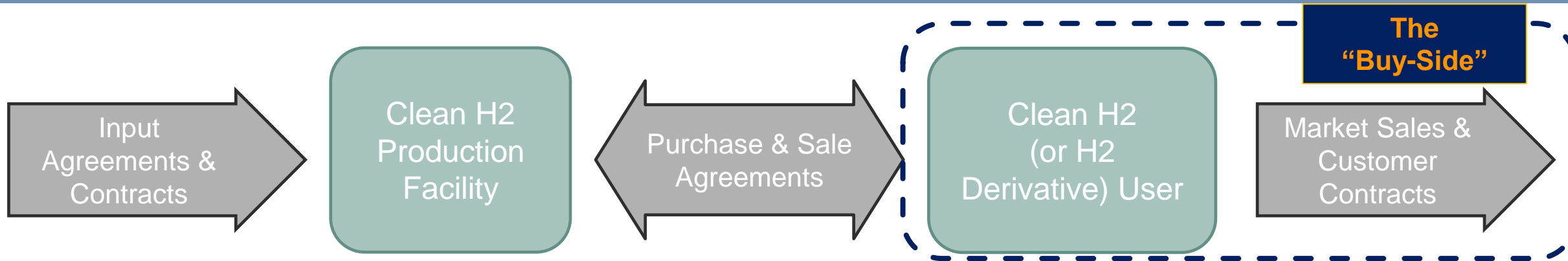
\$6B

H2Global (Germany)

\$21B

Japan Clean H2 Subsidies

# Buying Down Early Market Risks: Finding the Best Use of Public Dollars



**Offtake Agreements and Risk**

- Tenor
- Price
- Volume
- Quality/Purity
- Counterparty Risk/Stake

**Delivery Contracts and Risk**

- Infrastructure Access
- Fleet availability
- Technical Risk

**Construction Risk**

**Operational Risk**

**Technology Risk**

**Feedstock Risk**

**Policy/Regulatory Risk**

**Equipment/OEM Risk**

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**Equipment/OEM Risk**

**Market Risk**

**Counterparty Risk**

**Green Premium/EAC Risk**

**Policy/Regulatory Risk**

**Performance/Quality Risk**

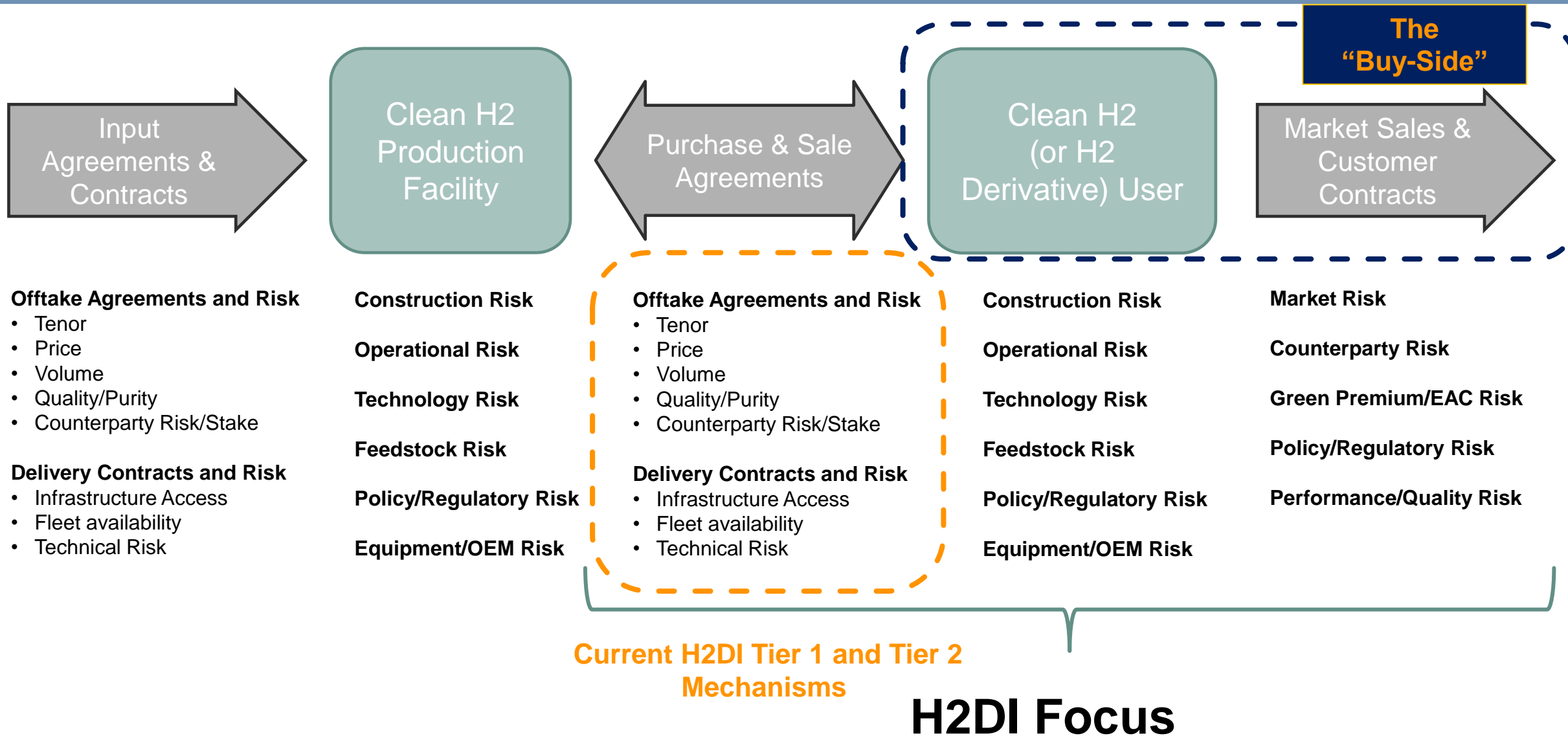
**H2DI Focus**

# Potential mechanisms to address demand challenges

Mechanism Type	Description	Examples
Volumetric price support	Provide a fixed amount of support for a certain quantity of hydrogen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$/kg subsidy / discount (similar to EU Hydrogen bank)</li> <li>• Buyer Aggregation</li> </ul>
Price Hedges	Offer price certainty, either to buyer or supplier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contracts-for-Difference (CfD)</li> <li>• Price ceiling/floor for buyers/sellers respectively</li> <li>• Environmental attribute hedge (e.g., LCFS price guarantee)</li> <li>• Offtake backstop</li> </ul>
CapEx Support	Defray the cost of equipment needed for clean hydrogen adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CapEx “buydown” for projects</li> <li>• Buyer Aggregation End-Use Equipment (e.g., fleet vehicle purchases)</li> </ul>
Midstream / Storage support	Derisk common-use midstream / storage assets through capacity reservations / payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pipeline capacity reservation</li> <li>• Incentives for 3<sup>rd</sup> party pipeline access</li> <li>• Storage or bunkering capacity reservation</li> </ul>
Buy-Side Capacity Building and Other support	Execute ancillary activities / mechanisms that can support offtake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marketplaces and Matchmaking Platforms</li> <li>• Support buyer aggregation efforts</li> <li>• RFPs as a Service</li> <li>• Education and Standards to Support Deals</li> </ul>



# Buying Down Early Market Risks: Finding the Best Use of Public Dollars



# H<sub>2</sub>DI Overview

# A Dual Mandate —DOE selected H2DI to design a demand-side program for the H2Hubs and the US Clean Hydrogen market

H2DI's funding is part of the \$8 billion Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs program funded by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL). H2DI exists to provide **demand-side support** to the clean hydrogen market by leveraging private investment with targeted federal resources.

## Our primary imperative: **De-risk H2Hub projects**

- Drive down costs, reduce project risk
- Unlock FID that would not have been otherwise possible
- Given capped funding, can only support a handful of small projects



## Our related objective: **Catalyze broader market maturity**

- Facilitate price transparency and contract standardization (publishing key terms and conditions)
- Support projects to come online faster, aiding in development of a voluntary market for low-carbon commodities

# Two Parts to DOE's First Demand-Support Program

## Designing the Optimal Delivery Vehicle for a Demand-Support Program

Develop a model for program delivery that can meet the needs needs of buyers and address demand-side challenges while effectively deploying federal funding

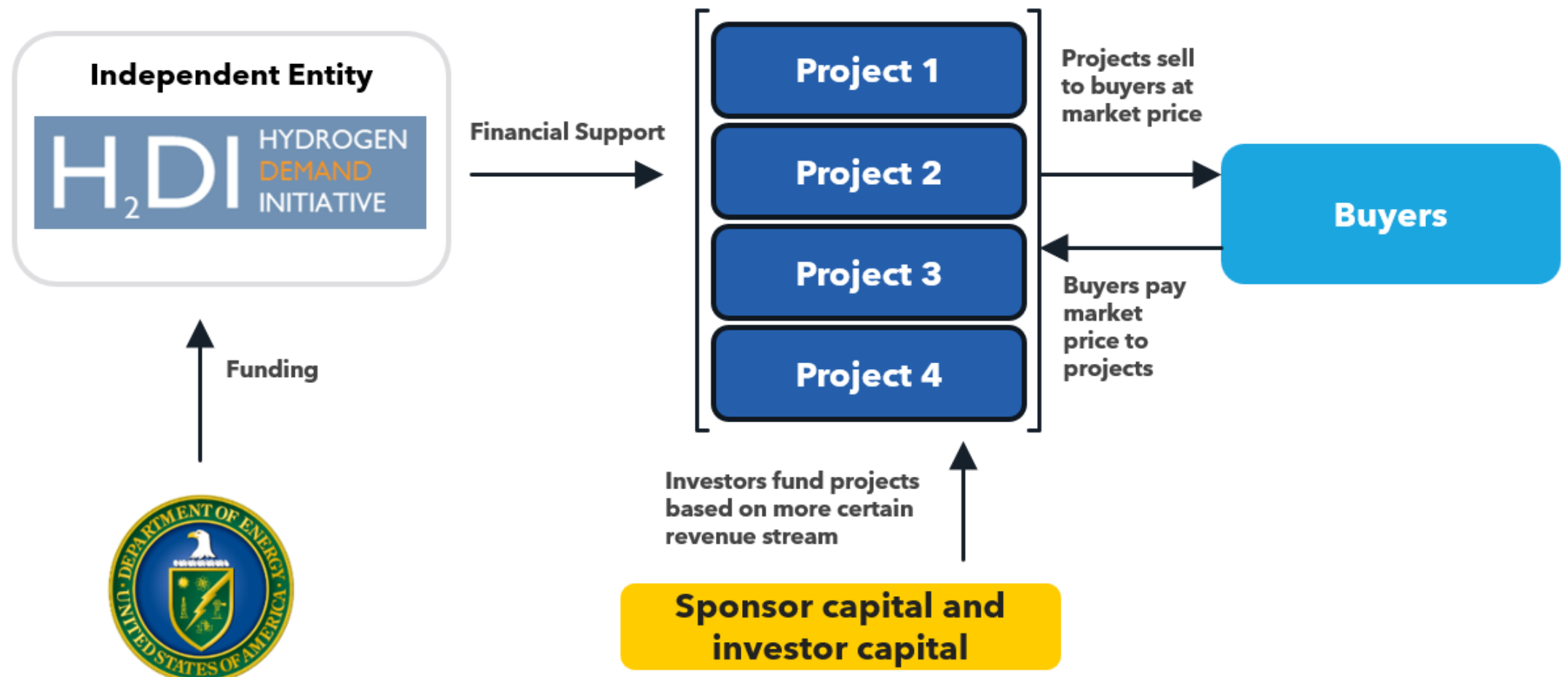


## Designing the Demand- Support Investment and Engagement Strategy

Develop financial mechanisms and buyer engagement strategies to unlock early-stage projects and support increased offtake of clean hydrogen

# H2DI is also designing an Independent, Gov't-sponsored Nonprofit that will offer commercial-style contracts with projects

## Conceptual illustration of demand-side support initiative



# New Non-Profit model is an opportunity to expand DOE's toolkit to meet the needs of nascent markets for clean commodities



Other Transactions (OT) authority facilitates new vehicles for DOE funding



Demand-side support lengthens DOE's support beyond the demo stage



Pay-for-performance contracts diversify from upfront, CAPEX-focused support



Establishing a non-gov'tal intermediary brings in private-sector expertise



Demand-side model and process could be replicated for other low-carbon commodities

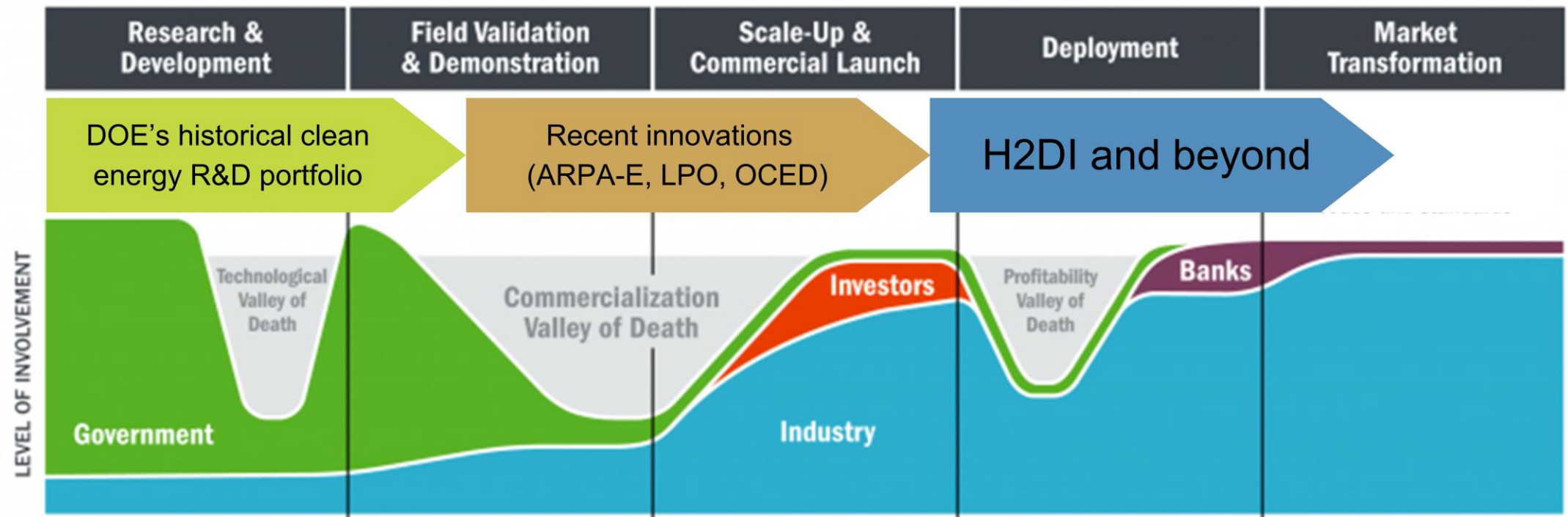


Figure adapted from OTT

# This nonprofit design draws on precedents in the federal government, private sector, and global clean hydrogen programs



## International demand-side support for H<sub>2</sub>

- Gov't-sponsored independent counterparties in UK, Germany

## Corporate demand-side support

- Public-private collaborations (Mission Possible)
- Buyers' clubs (SABA, ZEMBA)
- Advance market commitments (Frontier)

## Agency-sponsored nonprofits

- Combine public and phil. funding
- Largely focused on RD&D
- Examples at FDA, CDC, DoD, DOE, NIH, USDA

## In-Q-Tel (CIA "VC" firm)

- Unique agency-sponsored commercial enterprise
- Sole funding from single federal contract

## Prior uses of Other Transactions

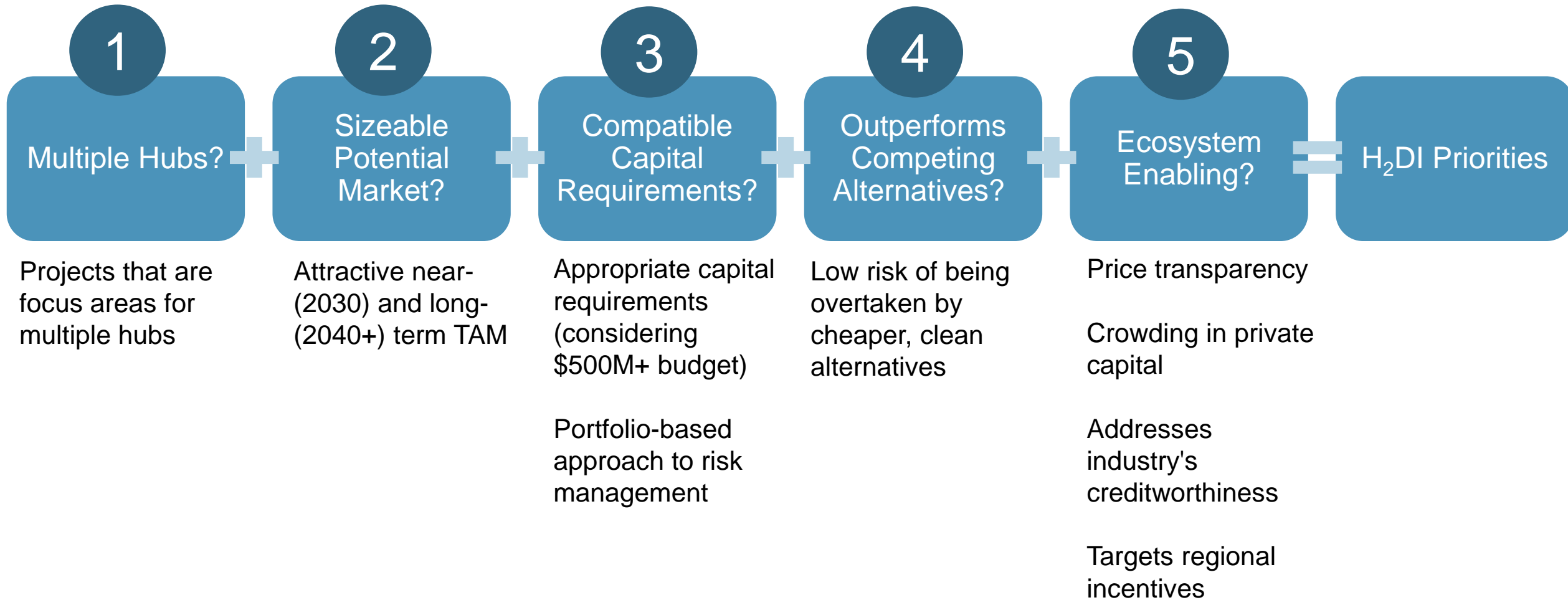
- Novel public-private partnerships
- NASA Space Act Agreements (SpaceX)
- DARPA OTs (UAV prototypes)

## Other federal demand-side support

- Defense Production Act use for vaccines and ventilators

Federal government precedents

# The team has developed a prioritization process to determine the most impactful mechanisms





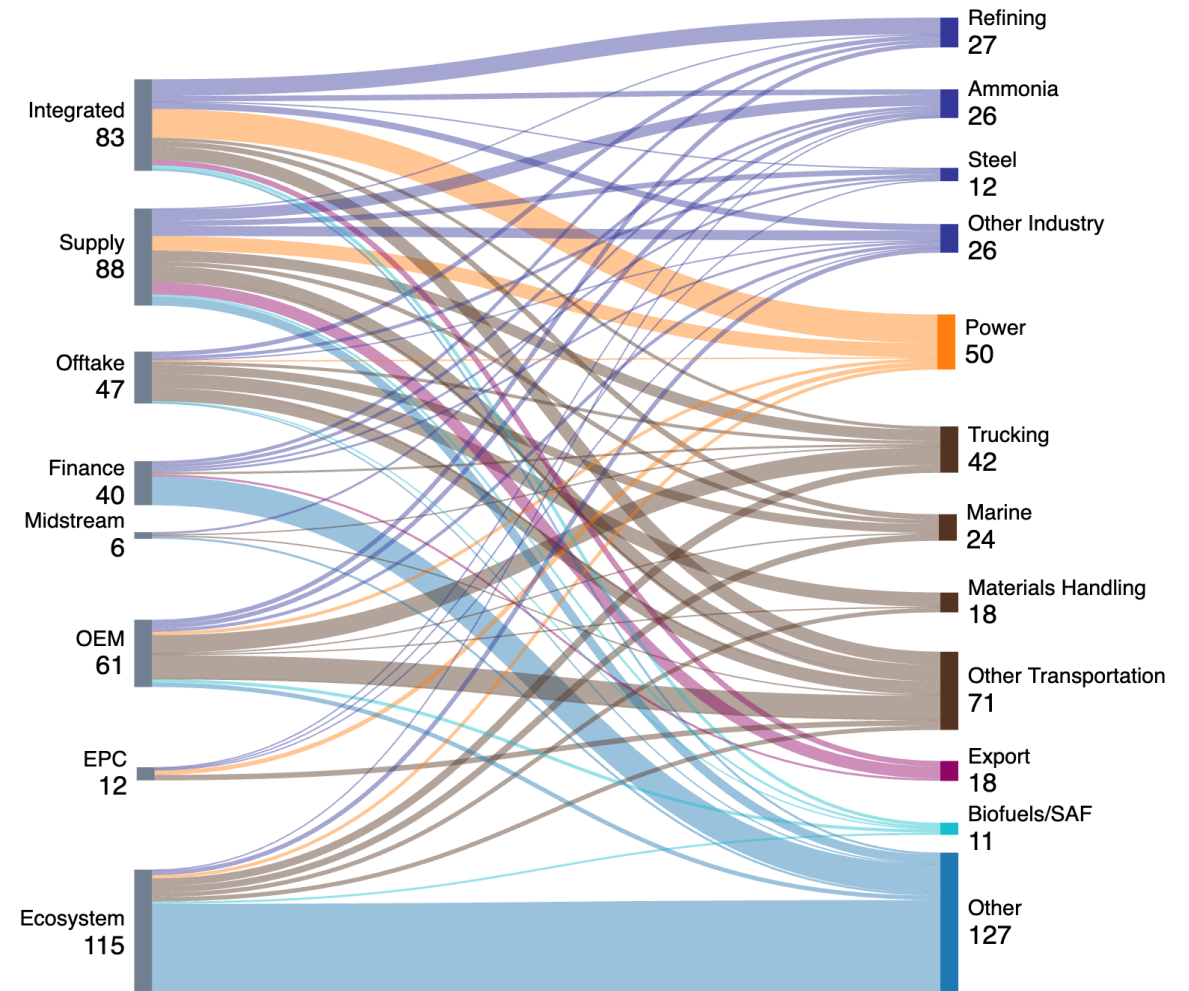
# H2DI conducted 600+ engagements with stakeholders across the value chain to gather insights into the state of the H<sub>2</sub> ecosystem

## METHODS OF ENGAGEMENT

- Semi-structured interviews to answer targeted questions on auction terms and conditions
- Industry Workshops/Webinars
- Hub Bilaterals
- Hub Liaison Councils
- Conferences
- Data Call

**600+**  
engagements with  
**250+**  
organizations

## Interview Breakdown by Stakeholder and End Use Sector






# End uses vary across hubs, by volume, market risk, and “cost to derisk” projects

	# of Hubs	Potential Hub TAM: existing facilities (Mtpa) <sup>1</sup>	DOE 2050 potential TAM (Mtpa)	Representative project vol. (tpa)	Capital need to derisk rep. proj.	Availability of green alternatives	Other factors
<b>Materials Handling</b>	4	0.05	N/A	50-100 <sup>2</sup>	Low	Low	Substantial market share already, esp. in forklifts
<b>Trucking/ HDVs</b>	6	0.4	5-8	50-100 <sup>3</sup>	Low	Medium (biofuels, BEVs)	Hydrogen purity requirements
<b>SAF/ Aviation</b>	4	0.5	2-6	30,000-200,000	High <sup>7</sup>	Low	Ultimate end-user W2P
<b>Refining</b>	3	2.7	0-6	30,000 <sup>4</sup>	High <sup>7</sup>	Low	Several IDP projects
<b>Ammonia/ Fertilizer</b>	5	2.2	4-5	100,000	High <sup>7</sup>	Low	Unable to pass costs to buyers; Long term contracts with gray H2 suppliers
<b>Steel</b>	3	0.6	1-3	45,000-150,000 <sup>5</sup>	High <sup>7</sup>	Low (DRI) to Medium (overall sector)	Ultimate end-user willingness to pay; several IDP projects
<b>Methanol/ Shipping</b>	1	2.2	1-3	74,000	High <sup>7</sup>	Medium	Potential regulatory tailwinds from EU markets
<b>Power</b>	6	1.0	4-8	35,000 <sup>6</sup>	High <sup>7</sup>	High (storage, nukes)	Challenging economics; non-H2 alternatives exist
<b>Residential Heating</b>	1	1.0	1-3	--	High <sup>7</sup>	High (electrification)	Challenging economics; non-H2 alternatives exist

1) Unless otherwise noted, demand is based on existing and announced facilities within 150 km of hub supply project or hydrogen pipeline. Forklifts: estimate based on ~270,000 forklifts; bus/trucking: estimate based on 2% market penetration; power: estimate based on one-quarter of NG power plants replacing 10% of NG demand with hydrogen; res/comm: based on 3% blend by volume 2) 30 vehicle deployment fleet; 3) HEFA-PtL range; 4) per refinery; 5) 30%-100% H2 blend 6) Publicly available info from Delta ACES project; 7) Lower capital needed for blending projects.

# H2DI narrowed from an initial list of funding “mechanisms” to a portfolio approach of four proposals in two “Tiers”

		Tier 1	Tier 2	Impact Potential		Administrability		
Sector / Segment	Mechanism	# of hubs	Ecosystem Enabling <sup>1</sup>	Potential for “leftover” funds <sup>2</sup>	Complexity	Commodity / price Risk		
 Mobility/ Transit	Price ceiling	7	✓	✓	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■		
	Capacity guarantee (HRS)	7	✓	✓	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■		
 End-Use Agnostic	CfD	7	?	✗	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■		
	\$/kg fixed adder auction	7	✓	✗	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■		
	LCFS / carbon price hedge	4	?	✓	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■		
 Midstream & Storage	Capacity guarantee	3-4	✓	✓	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■		
	Oversize support	3-4	✓	✓	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■		

■ ■ ■ ■ Low    ■ ■ ■ ■ Medium    ■ ■ ■ ■ High

✓ Yes    ? Maybe    ✗ No

# Preliminary Design for Joint Offtaker-Producer Auction

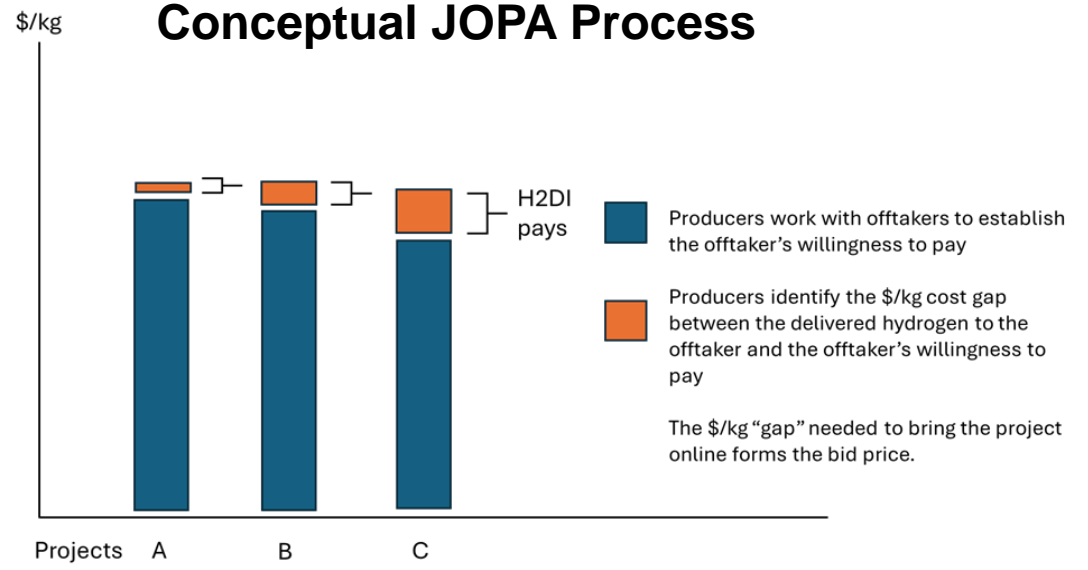
# H2DI hopes to roll out a “Joint Offtaker-Producer Auction” as a first funding opportunity (pending approval)

## Draft Timeline



Note that this timeline may be subject to change based on DOE guidance and feedback.

## Conceptual JOPA Process



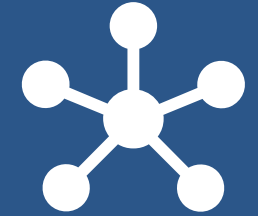
- **Type:** Fixed premium auction for clean hydrogen producers with secured commitment from external offtakers
- **Bids:** Hub producers bid the cost "gap" between supply and demand needed to develop projects
- **Budget:** \$500M; max allocation per hub: 40% of budget; 10-year tenor
- **Timing:** COD within 5 years of award date

# H2DI has designed a portfolio of further mechanisms to bring to market as future funding becomes available



## Fuel Price Ceiling Auction for Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles

## Capacity Guarantee for Pipelines, Storage & Refueling Stations



Finding

Design

Goals

Mobility users are among the most market-ready new H<sub>2</sub> adopters

H2DI guarantees max price for fuel procured by fleets

Price/supply certainty for offtakers

Low \$ per project and funding can be "reused"

Demand signal for OEMs

Finding

Design

Goals

Open-access infra. could be a force multiplier and positive disruptor

H2DI buys unsold capacity of an infra. project

Derisk shared infra. projects while demand comes online

Improve and expand hub ecosystem

Provide positive signal for future demand and supply to enter region



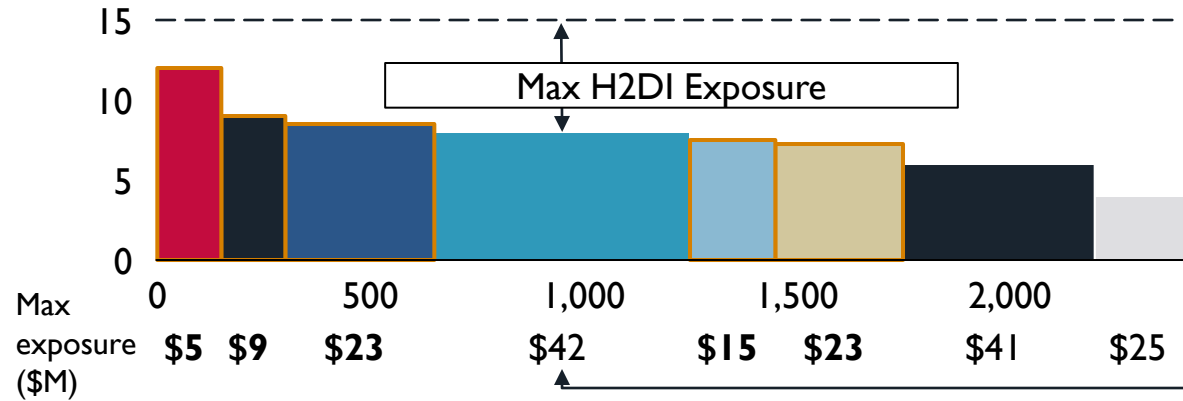
**H<sub>2</sub>DI** HYDROGEN  
DEMAND  
INITIATIVE

Website: [www.h2di.org](http://www.h2di.org)  
Contact us: [info@h2di.org](mailto:info@h2di.org)



# Mock Auction Example: Fuel Price Ceiling Auction

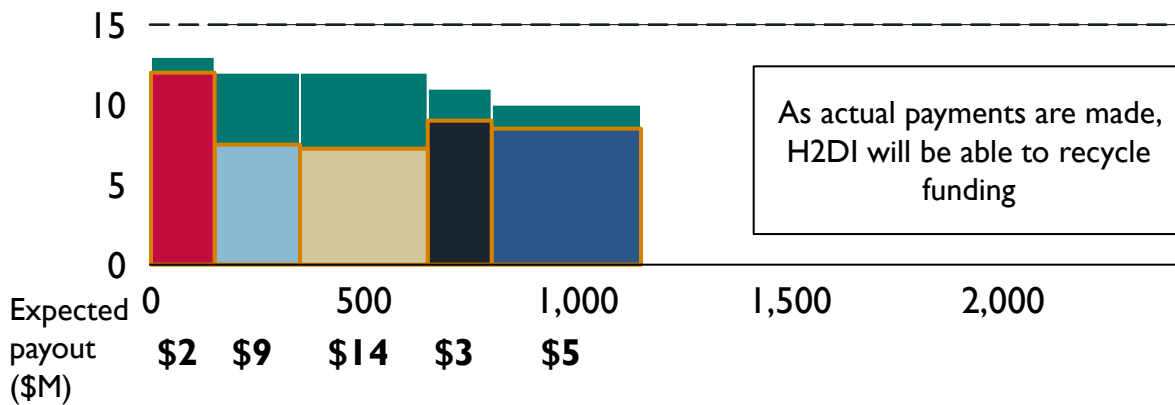
**Example Fuel Price Backstop bids with \$15/kg super ceiling w/ first round of winners selected**



- Hub 1
- Hub 2
- Hub 3
- Hub 4
- Hub 5
- Hub 6
- Hub 7

Tpa demand  
For larger projects, H2DI may want to allow for a lower "super ceiling" to enable advancement to stage 2

**First round winners with supply procurement**



- Hub 1
- Hub 2
- Hub 3
- Hub 4
- Hub 5
- Hub 6
- Hub 7
- Supply Price

As actual payments are made, H2DI will be able to recycle funding

Hub	Bid	Volume (tpa)	Max exposure
7	\$12/kg	150	\$4.5M
1	\$9/kg	150	\$9M
3	\$8.5/kg	350	\$22.75M
4	\$7.5/kg	200	\$15M
5	\$7.25/kg	300	\$22.75M
			<b>\$74.5M</b>

Hub	Bid	Volume (tpa)	Expected costs
7	\$12/kg	150	\$2M
1	\$9/kg	150	\$3M
3	\$8.5/kg	350	\$5M
4	\$7.5/kg	200	\$9M
5	\$7.25/kg	300	\$14M
			<b>\$33M</b>

Source: S&P Global